Lc Epstein 9-8 (no date) 2348 MEI Lebanon MEI

let for surplus population, which kept up the standard of living at home, and, most important, the inflow of a considerable volume of remittances. In 1924, for instance, remittances from abroad were estimated at 45 million Palestine pounds, as compared with a total commodity export of 4 million Palestine pounds.*

Although there has been an unceasing stream of migrants returning home alongside the stream of emigration from the Lebanon, the percentage of emigrants exceeded that of persons returning during all the years before the war except 1930 to 1933, the period of the economic crisis in America, when the number of emigrants declined and the number of persons returning increased. In 1928, for example, prior to the crisis in America, 14,288 persons emigrated from Syria and the Lebanon and 4,407 returned. In 1932, during the American crisis, 2,426 emigrated and 3,196 returned. In 1933 the emigrants increased again to 2,324, while those returning declined to 1,999.†

According to Widmer, there emigrated from Syria and the Lebanon 130,000 persons between 1860 and 1900, and 200,000 persons between 1900 and 1914. According to the annual reports of the French Government to the League of Nations, 95,000 people emigrated from Syria and the Lebanon between 1923 and 1930; about half of these came from the Lebanon. It therefore follows, according to these sources, that the total emigration from Syria and the Lebanon between 1860 and 1930 (excluding the period 1914 to 1923) amounted to 415,000.

R. Thoumin has dealt extensively with the problem of emigration from the Lebanon.‡ He is one of the important investigators of this subject and an expert on the demography of Syria and the Lebanon.

Emigration from the Lebanon began before 1860, largely for political reasons connected with the persecution of the Christians by the Turks and the unsatisfactory state of security in the country. The increasing stream of emigration during the period of autonomy in the Lebanon derived chiefly from economic sources, as the resources in the country became too restricted for the increase in population under stable political and social conditions.

The first stream of emigration turned to Egypt, where the Lebanese who had been educated in French schools found various opportunities of establishing themselves in Government offices and private institutions, as merchants, journalists, etc. Many of the emigrants established themselves firmly in Egyptian life, and their participation in the cultural field was particularly noticeable. During the '80's and '90's of the last century a steady stream of immigration of Lebanese began to North and South America, and to Western Africa, while some went to Australia. In the course of time important centers of Lebanese emigration were established in the Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil. In the U.S. the chief centers are New York and Chicago.§

* W. B. Fisk, "The Lebanon," *Geographical Review*, New York, April, 1941.
† S. Himadeh, *Economic Organization of Syria*, Beirut, 1936, p. 80.
‡ R. Thoumin, *Géographie Humaine de la Syrie Centrale*, Tours, 1936.
§ After the first World War there was an increase in the number of Lebanese in Detroit; here they were employed in the Ford Works.

7: Gulick E-5 (1952) 1955 ME1 Lebanon ME1

PREFACE

[1] THIS work is an analysis of the salient findings of a community study in Lebanon which I conducted from early January to late July 1952. During this period I lived in the village, although frequent brief absences were necessitated by teaching commitments at the American University of Beirut. In May 1953 I submitted to the Department of Anthropology of Harvard University in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy a dissertation of which the present monograph is a revised and partly rewritten version.

[2] Research in social anthropology in the Middle East, in comparison to other parts of the world, is at the present time limited in extent. Consequently, there are few precedents to follow, and the procedure of trial and error is necessarily at a maximum. In some respects research under such conditions is an exhilarating experience, but by its nature it also involves periods of depression and discouragement. It is therefore a pleasure to record here those persons whose assistance, in some cases, was indispensable, and who, in all cases, made my task easier than it otherwise would have been.

The Department of Anthropology of Harvard University was generous in its contribution of funds for the research project. Collectively, the entire staff of the Department lent the project their support, but I wish to mention in particular the late Professor Earnest A. Hooton whose interest and encouragement were constant; Professor Clyde Kluckhohn who directed the field work with care under the difficult circumstances of a separation of some 7000 miles; Professor Douglas L. Oliver who was adviser in the preparation of the original dissertation; and Professor John C. Pelzel who, together with Drs. Kluckhohn and Oliver, examined and accepted (not without useful comment and criticism) the dissertation.

President Stephen B. L. Penrose of the American University of Beirut graciously made the facilities of the institution available to me immediately upon my arrival in Lebanon, and various members of the university staff were at all times considerate and helpful.

Dr. William D. Schaeger generously permitted the use of certain material from his unpublished doctoral dissertation.

The following persons assisted me in such a variety of ways in all phases of the work that I must be excused from itemizing them: Mr. M. S. Abourjaily; Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Churchill; Dr. Carleton S. Coon; Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth A. Christiansen; the Reverend J. Franklin Ewing, S. J.; Dr. W. B. Fisher; Mrs. A. Carey Gulick; Mrs. John Gulick; Mr. and Mrs. Adams S. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Alwyn Holtz; Mr. and Mrs. Alan W. Horton; Dr. Edward B. Hunt, Jr.; Mr. Kepler

8:Fei and Klat S-4 (1951-52)1954 MEI Lebanon MEI

PREFACE

114

In January, 1953, the Economic Research Institute, at the request of the Ministry of National Economy, and with cooperation of its Statistical Service, undertook the study of the International Balance of Payments for the Republic of Lebanon.

From the Economic Research Institute, the team of research workers consisted of Edward Fei, Assistant Professor of Economics, who was in charge of the Project; Varthes L. Brussalian, Senior Research Assistant; and Nassim Saliba, Research Assistant. On the departure of Mr. Fei towards the end of January, 1954, Paul J. Klat, Assistant Professor of Economics, took charge until the completion of the study. To him also fell the task of interpreting the data and writing the manuscript.

From the Ministry of National Economy, Mr. Melcon Hazarabedian, Chief of Bureau in the Statistical Service, was delegated to work on the project; while he supervised the work in connection with the foreign trade sector, his advice on the other sectors was very valuable.

000

The report of Mr. R. S. Porter, Statistical Advisor, British Middle East Office, on the Balance of Payments of Lebanon, undertaken at the request of the Ministry of National Economy, served as the starting point of the study.

Messrs. Edmond Awwad, Robert Porter, Asad Nasr, and Charles Issawi read the manuscript and offered valuable criticism and suggestions.

The Institute is deeply indebted to Mr. Mustapha Nsuli, Director General of the Ministry of National Economy, who, from start to finish, took personal interest in the work. The staff of the Institute were always certain of a ready and sympathetic hearing on his part whenever serious difficulties were encountered or anticipated.

It would be difficult to mention by name all those who generously contributed to the work in way of advice and criticism. To such the Institute offers sincere thanks.

[Following Title Page-]

A. Y. Badre
Director
Economic Research Institute

9:Lebanon G-5 (0952)1953 MEI Lebanon MEI

VILLAGE SURVEY

KASMIE RURAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

LEBANON

BY

William W. Goeron,
Miles Prescott,
Gabriel Najjar[1]

361 312 653 The five villages to be affected by the Kasmie Rural Improvement Project are located along the northern branch of the Kasmie Irrigation Canal. The area comprising these kharajs[2] includes but largely lies above the Kasmie Irrigation Project which, when completed, will service the rich coastal plain extending from Saida in the north to Ras-El-Ain three miles south of Tyre. The Kasmie Irrigation Project was begun under the French Mandate, continued during the British occupation, and partially completed under the Lebanese Republic. Due to a lack of funds, work on the project was discontinued in 1950 when about half of the total area to be irrigated was under operating canals. It covers an area of 50,000 dunums of land and extends a length of 37 kilometers (23 miles). It averages 1.3 kilometers (one mile) in width. The completed portion of the irrigation works supplies water to prosperous new citrus orchards, banana groves and vegetable gardens. 245 244

---

(1) Mr. Gowen is land agricultural economist with the Litani River Investigation Group and Chief of the Rural Statistical Surveys Project. Mr. Prescott is an assistant professor of economics at the American University of Beirut who participated in this study as a consultant to the Lebanese Ministry of National Economy. Mr. Najjar is a junior economist on the staff of the Litani Group. 114

(2) In the Arab Middle East the English term «village» can mean either the built-up area alone or the built-up area and all the surrounding land farmed by the villagers, which is legally appurtenant to it. To avoid misinterpretations, two Arabic terms have been adopted. The term «kharaj» is used to denote the larger concept which includes the built-up area and other lands appurtenant to it. The term «built-up» is used to designate the built-up area as the term itself. Size, either of population or land area, is not involved in the use of these concepts. 128

13 Ritchie 8-6 (no date) 1932 ME1 Lebanon ME1

PREFACE

121 The following study of municipal government and administration in the Lebanese Republic is merely a brief descriptive treatment of the structural and procedural organization of local government. It has grown out of the need for illustrative material concerning the problems of the Near East in teaching courses in Political Science. The study is brief and virtually confined to an exposition of the structure and forms of procedure rather than a critical analysis of its working. It has been handicapped by the fact that practically nothing has appeared on the subject, in any language, while the original sources have been difficult to secure, and by the further fact that official statistics are as yet inadequate and not always reliable. It is hoped that the present study may, in time, be extended to include an examination into the working of the system.

121 114 From its nature the study is largely based on an analysis of the laws and decrees relating to local government, but this has been supplemented by visits to a number of municipalities and villages of varying degrees of importance and by interviews with government officials and private citizens well versed in local affairs. No attempt has been made to go into the detailed history of local government under the pre-existing Turkish regime, but reference has been made to important changes as well as to differences between the system in the Lebanon and that of the Mandatory Power. All the main provisions of the fundamental law have been cited in the text though some receive only a brief treatment with no mention of the details of the procedure. To facilitate use as a reference, footnote references have been made to the individual articles of the basic laws and certain statistics and tables have been included as appendices.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the courteous treatment received at the hands of the Minister of the Interior, Moussa Bey Namour, and of his assistants in that Department as well as the friendly reception usually accorded by municipal and local officials on the occasion of visits to various localities.

14; Tannous 8-5 (no date) 1943 MEI Lebanon MEI

I

621 361 IN ITS population of 1,200 people and general social organization, Bshaalaani is typical of the Lebanon village communities. It is situated in the foothills of the Lebanon mountains, fifty miles to the north of Beirut and twelve miles to the south of Tripoli, the two seaports of the country. The writer was born and grew up in 114 this village. He is the product of its native Arab culture, as influenced and modified by the invading American culture. The present article is based upon personal experience—his own, with an Arab-American background, and that of his people, who have lived in the same village for eight generations.

795 621 With respect to the religious situation in the village previous to the appearance of mission activity, it is sufficient to emphasize a few salient facts. In the first place, there were in the village three religious sects—a large majority of Greek Orthodox (about 1000 people), a small minority of Moslems (about 150 people), and three Maronite households, which will be neglected in the discussion. Secondly, the relationship between the two religious sects had always been such as could be characterized as harmonious and stable. Each 795 sect took it for granted that there had always 621 been and there will always be two sects in the 771 village—Moslems and Greek Orthodox. Consequently, there had never been any attempt on the part of one sect to interfere with the religious practices of the other or to undertake any proselyting campaign. Thirdly, religion in the village had always been an integral part of the whole village life. It was not a matter of dogma, or

16: Gulick E-5 (1952)1954 MEI Lebanon MEI

CONSERVATISM AND CHANGE IN A LEBANESE VILLAGE

John Gulick

491 361 THE COASTAL HIGHWAY which connects Beirut and Tripoli winds between the crashing surf of the Mediterranean and the sharply rising slopes of Mount Lebanon. At one point in the journey northward along this road, the traveler may notice before him a ridge which, from the distance, seems to block his way. If, instead of continuing toward Tripoli, the traveler turns off the main highway at the foot of this ridge and winds his way up the gravel road which climbs its face to the crest, he will find himself at the southern, seaward tip of a roughly semicircular ring of six small villages. At the center of this ring is a seventh village considerably larger than the others. This village is al-Munsif.

361 133 137 Topographically, the area which is occupied by the seven villages consists of three main ridges which project toward the sea in a fanlike fashion, so that the shape of the area is roughly triangular. The ridges are separated by deep, dry wadis; in addition there are other minor creeks and gullies, so that the over-all terrain is rough and broken. The land itself is notable for the prevalence of limestone outcrops. The natural flora conforms to the type known as "garrigue," which features low, bushy scrub oak and a variety of small, thorny, aromatic plants. It is a landscape which could not inspire very much confidence in the hearts of ordinary farmers; even to Lebanese farmers, whose fortitude and resourcefulness are justly famous, it has presented a serious challenge.

361 312 But the challenge does not end with land features as such. An even more serious problem is the lack of ground water. There are, indeed, two springs very close to the shore, but both are small and one is brackish. All the water used in the area is winter rain water drained off the roofs of the houses and stored in large underground cisterns, of which there are a very large number. This supply must provide for all the needs of the inhabitants for the entire year. The amount which can be devoted to watering plants is, therefore, extremely limited, and irrigation, in the sense generally applied in the Middle East, is impossible. [illegible]

14

* John Gulick is an anthropologist on the staff of the Department of Sociology at Antioch College. This article is a brief report of a community study which he made in Lebanon from January to July, 1951, under the direction of the Department of Anthropology of Harvard University. He is the author of "The Lebanese Village: An Introduction," *American Anthropologist*, vol. 53 (August 1951), which deals with certain technical aspects of Lebanese village social structure.

17: Tannous S, G-5 (ca. 1947-48)1949 MEI Lebanon MEI

THE VILLAGE IN THE NATIONAL LIFE OF LEBANON

Afif I. Tannous

THE MIDDLE EAST reveals itself most fundamentally through a study of its rural society. There is indeed no other road to an authentic understanding of this part of the world. Agriculture is the mainstay of its economy; it also holds the greatest promise for widespread economic development. Of even greater importance, however, is the human factor: between 70 and 80 percent of the people of the Middle East are rural, depending upon agriculture for a living. By sheer numbers, if nothing else, these masses of the population would constitute the substance of national character. But more than that, they have a distinctive culture of their own which has determined the wide base upon which national life must develop. That this basic stratum of Middle East society is inarticulate and has been ignored for long centuries does not alter its fundamental significance.

The rural society of the Middle East consists of two major segments — the pastoral tribe and the agricultural village — which supplement and merge into each other, economically, biologically, and culturally. In some countries of the area, for example Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, and Iran, the nomadic or semi-settled tribe plays a significant role.[1] In others, such as

[1] Afif I. Tannous, "The Arab Tribal Community in a Nationalist State," *Middle East Journal*, I (1947), 3-13.

---

* Afif I. Tannous, Lecturer at The Middle East Institute on the cultural organization of the Arab people, is regional specialist in charge of the Middle East Section, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture. The discussion here presented is developed from a chapter by the author in the *Report* of the United States — Lebanon Agricultural Mission, of which he was a member.